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(71)Applicant:

TOSHIBA CORP

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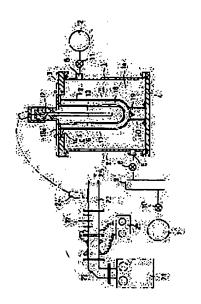
SUDO SHIGERU

(54) FLUID TREATING APPARATUS

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To sterilize easily a fluid without using chlorine or a mercury lamp as before by providing a gas-discharge chamber for discharging in a hermetic vessel with a microwave and a discharge medium, and passing a fluid while discharging electricity.

CONSTITUTION: An inner tube 16 made of quartz glass and an outer tube 17 made of synthetic quartz glass are arranged in a hermetic vessel 1 having an inlet 5 and an outlet 6 for a fluid to be treated, a gas-discharge chamber 18 is formed by both tubes, and a rod-shaped antenna 13 is provided at the center of the inside of the inner tube 16. After the gas-discharge chamber 18 is evacuated, Hg as a discharge medium and gaseous Ar for starting are sealed in the chamber 18. A microwave is sent to the rod-shaped antenna 13 from a microwave generator 21 through a waveguide 22 and a coaxial cable 24 while introducing a fluid to be sterilized such as city water from the inlet 5 to discharge electricity around the inner tube 16, and ultraviolet light is irradiated. The fluid such as city water is sterilized by said ultraviolet light, and the sterilized city water is discharged from the outlet 6.



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L1: Entry 1 of 1

File: DWPI

Mar 6, 1986

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1986-102862

DERWENT-WEEK: 198616

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TITLE: Device for sterilising fluid - uses microwaves to stimulate electric discharge tube

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

TOSHIBA KK

TOKE

PRIORITY-DATA: 1984JP-0168971 (August 13, 1984)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE

PAGES

MAIN-IPC

JP 61046290 A

March 6, 1986

006

INT-CL (IPC): A61L 9/18; C02F 1/30; H01J 65/04

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 61046290A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Sterilising device of water or air comprises a fluid chamber, a microwave generator, a microwave sending antenna, an airtight electric discharge tube including a medium to be stimulated by microwave, whereby the fluid being sterilised by sparks from the discharge tube

USE/ADVANTAGE - This device, having no electrodes as conventional sterilising lamps, can be used for a prolonged period.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.4/4

TITLE-TERMS: DEVICE STERILE FLUID MICROWAVE STIMULATING ELECTRIC DISCHARGE TUBE

DERWENT-CLASS: D15 D22 P34 S05 X26

CPI-CODES: D04-A02; D09-B;

EPI-CODES: S05-G; X26-A01X;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1986-043835 Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1986-075424

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SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1986-043835 Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1986-075424

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C 02 F 1/30 A 61 L 9/18 H 01 J 65/04

6685-4D 6779-4C

7825-5C

審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全6頁)

の発明の名称

流体処理装置

創特 願 昭59-168971

田田 昭59(1984)8月13日

IE "

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73発 明 錖

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外2名

1.発明の名称

流体

2.特許請求の鉱囲

- 。 (I) マイクロ波発生源と、このディクロ波発生 源で発生されたマイクロ 放を発射するアンデ ナと、このアンデナの周囲に形成され、上記 <アンデナからのマイクロ波を受けることによ り放電を生じる放電媒体が對入された気雷の 気体放電鼠と、この気体放電鼠の周囲に形成 され、上記気体放電により発生した光を受け るごとにより内部に収容された流体を処理す る流体処理窟とを具備してなり、上記気は放 電盒は透磁性および透光性の部材で構成され ていることを特徴とする液体処理整備。
 - (2) 上記法体処理金は法体の法入口ならびに流 出口を備え、この液体処理室内を液体が流送 されることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲第(1) ・項記載の流体処理基督。

3.発明の詳細な説明

〔 発明の技能分野〕

本発明は例えば上下水道および空気等の流体 に、政商等の処理を施力液体処理基礎に限する。

『〔発明の技術的背景とその問題点〕

一般に、上水道の数菌には塩素が使用されて いるが、反近この故菌された水中から発力ン物 質であるトリペロノタンが検出され、この故菌 方法の見直しが押し送められている。そして、 この塩素による被害方法に代わるものとして、 最近ではオソンを用いた破竄方法が考えられて いる。

このオゾン教育方法は、大別すると次の二型 類に分げられる。ナなわち、その第1の方法は、 オゾジ発生機で発生されたオゾンを放査すべき 水の中に通じ、オゾンを水に路傍させる方法で

·羅巴灣 蒙古 等人以

『ところが、この方法の場合は水に対するオゾ ンの商祭度が小さいだめ、多量のオゾンお辞録 されずにそのまま放出されてしまい、敵闘効率 が低下する問題がある。したがって、オゾンを

~ 2を扱くする勢の対策が必要となり、装置金体が 3大型化する欠点があった。

5る放長185 nm の然外級を空気中に放射させて ~~ (この空気中の酸なからオソンを生成し、このオ プリンと放長 254 nm の紫外轍とを狙み合わせて 水中に放射させることにより、この水中の不純 物、特に有機物を分別させる方法である。この・・の開発が必要となってきている。 方法によると、オゾンと紫外線とを組み合わせ。 Likelie発明の目的 Jick ているため、有根物の分解能力が極めて高く、本発明はこのような事情にもとづいてなされ 上記第1の方法に比べて被菌効率が向上する利 点がある。

. しかしながら、この紫外盤の発生深となる水 銀ランプでは、波長185 nm および254 nm を なる流体処理装置の提供を目的とする。 含めた紫外線出力が、第3図中寂寞で示したと うに点灯開始後3000時間経過した時点で約 50 乡に低下してしまい、特にオゾンの生成に 必要た波長185 nm 域の出力減少が顕著である ことが判明した。

上記アンチナからのマイクロ波を受けることに より放電を生じる放電媒体が封入された気雷の ▽気体放電室と、この気体放電室の周囲に形成さ れ、気体放電により発生した業外離等の光を受 けることにより、内部に収容された流体に設置 処理等を施す流体処理盆とを具備し、上配気体、 放置富は透磁性および透光性の部材で構成され ていることを整像とする。

〔発明の実施例〕 コスポランス・イル・コ

。以下本発明の第1 実施例を、第1 図 および第 2 図にもとづいて説明する。

- この第1実施例は、上水の故事処理を行なう 豊量について 示し、符号 1 は旋体処理 第4 m を 形成する密閉容器である。簡閉容器はは中空円 防状の本体まと、この本体まの上端および下線 開口部を放告に閉塞する軍部材を、(とによっ で構成され、この本体もの側面下部には沈入口 がが設けられているとともにいこの強人口もと 相対向する側の側面上部には確出口の必要付ら れている。旋入口を化は旋体としての上水を供

1有効に水に溶解させるためには、処理者の配管 したがって、放歯効果を常時一定に保つため には、定期的な水銀ランプの交換が必要で、メ インテナンスの面で問題が生じる。しかも、水 4. 一方、第2の方法は、水銀ランブから発生す。、銀ランプの場合、紫外線出力を増加させるため 」には、スルブ色や電板間距離を長くとらればな らないから、タンプ自体はもちろん、安定器を 合めた電源系もその分大もくなってしまう。し たがって、この水銀ブンプに代わる新たな光源

たもので、効率良く故菌を始めとする各種の流 に比べて長寿命で、メインテナンス面で有効と

〔発明の観要〕

ナなわち、上記目的を遠成する本発明の流体 処理数量は、マイクロ放発生薬と、このマイク 口波発生源で発生されたマイクロ波を発射する アンテナと、このアンテナの周囲に形成され、

給する上水供給係?が接続されており、この流 入口など上水供給減さどの間には、開閉弁は意志 流量コントローラタおよび開閉弁10がこの風 で設けられている。また、上記徳出口6に協設。 開閉弁1ンを介して鈴水機構18が接続されて いる。したがって、歯閉容器1の流体処理室 1:4内には下端から上水が供給されて上端から 取り出されるようになっており、上水が下方か ら上方に向って渡遠されるようになっている。 、ところで、上記上側に位置する革部材との中 央稿はいコネグスフォを介して棒状のアンテナ 1.もが支持されており、このアンテナ.1.3は笠 部材まに開設した通孔と4内を維通して上記流 休処理窓上の内に同軸的に導入されているのま た。通孔表点の原中部には中空円筒状の気密容 夢ふるが気象に取付けられている。本実施例の 気管容器ともは、石英ガラス製の内管ともと、 この内管よりの外側に同軸的に位置する合成石 英ガラス製の外側管11とからたる二重管構造 をなし、この内質」6の上増限ロ部に設けれて、

ランジ 1 6 a が上配整部材 8 に気密化支持され ているとともに、このフランジュチェの下面に 外価管11の上規関口部が気密に接合されてい る。そして、これら内質18および外間管11 の下始部は閉路されており、この内管16内に アンテナュゴが同軸的に挿入されて、このアン テナノノの周囲と流体処理宜ノュ内とが区面さ れている。また、これら内管18と外偏管11 との間には、アンテナココの外周囲を同軸的に 覆う気笛の気体放電盒18が形成されており、 との気体放電盒 18内は、外側管 11の下端面 に設けた排気管19を通じて排気された後、放 包媒体としての水銀と超動用ガスであるアルゴ ンガスが所定量対入されている。

らなお、第1回中符号20は、外側管27の下

~~、子 Na 面を支持する支持具である。

<u>上記アンテナ13にはマイクロ</u>波発生 されるが、このマイクロ波は導波管まる、同軸

N器 8 1 内のマ<u>グネトロンからマイクロ彼が供給</u> ケーブル変換器はまから同軸ケーブルますを介

マイクロ波を発射させると、このアンデナ1.3 の周囲には、第2箇に示したように放射状に電 磁界が形成され、この結果、内管 1 6 の周囲に は思方向に沿って均一な放電が開始される。そ して、この放電により気体放電温18内に励起 された所定波長の紫外雄は、外側管11を通過 して密閉容器1の内側から流体処理宜1ェ内の 上水中に放射され、この上水中に含まれる有根 物が分解されて所定の故菌処理がなされる。

このような本発明の第1実施例によれば、ア ・ンテナ 1 3 の周囲と気体放電盒 1 8 内とが気密 容器15によって区面されているので、アンテ ナノコが放電空間内に直接賃出されずに済み、 このため、アンテナ」』がスペッタリングされ ることもない。加えて、気体放電盒18内には これまでの水鉄タンプのような電極が存在した いので、包括劣化もなく、したがって上記スペ ッタリングがなくなることと相まって第2箇中 政譲で示したように、紫外蕻の出力低下率が点 灯開始後3000時間経過した時点でも、約905

して.アンテナ13に伝送される。そして、導放 臂』 3:内を伝送されるマイクロ故の出力は、常 時パワーメータまるでモニターされるとともだ、 同軸ケーブル変換器 2.3 の終婚部には、マイク ロ波の反射波を最少に抑えてマイクロ波を効率 及くアンテナショに伝送するためのブランジャ 2 6 およびスリースタプチューナ 8 7 が設備さ れている。したがって、マイクロ放発生器31 を動作させ、アンテナ」まを通じて気体放気家 18内にマイグロ波を発射すると、この気体放 配金」8内の水銀およびアルゴンガスに放気が 生じ、例えば放長、284 mm 城の紫外線が放射さ れるようになっている。

次に、上記構成の作用について説明する。ナ なわち、開閉弁8.10を開き、上水供鉛線1 から被菌すべき上水を流体処理宜1a内に供給 する。この歌、上水の斑量は沈畳コントローラ 9 により 1004/min に四数 飼仰する。

『とのような状態でマイクロ放発生器21を動 作させ、アンテナ18から気体放電宜18内に

とこれまでの水銀タンプと比較した場合に、柩 く位かとなる。したがって、光限の寿命が長く、 短期間での交換が不用となるから、メインテナ ンス面で有効とたる。

しかも、放函すべき上水中に気体放電室」8 が没債され、この気体放電量18内に放電のエ オルギ旗となるアンテナ13が挿入されている ので、公気体放置窓18、つまり気密容器15の 周囲には風方向に均一な放便が生じるとともに、 マイグロ放の偏さによる損失が小さくなる。加 えて、放電はアンテナ」』の軸方向全長に亘っ て生じるから、水中での放低域を充分に長くと ることができ、したがって、上記水中での放電 が周方向に同心円的に均等化されることと相ま って、液体処理室18に供給された上水をむら たく清温なく数菌することができる。そしてこ の場合、密閉容器1内で上水を洗過させるよう にすれば、紫外藤による故窟処理を連載して行! なうことができる。

さん、この数量の構造によれば、密閉容器 1.

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内に、同軸状をなしたアンテナ18と気密容器 18とを挿入すれば良いので、 装置全体が比較 的コンパクトにまとまる利点がある。

なお、本発明は上述した第1契約例に割約されるものではなく、第4図に本発明の第2実施例を示す。但し、この第2実施例において、上記解1実施例と同一構成部分は同一番号を附し、その説明を省略する。

は水素、ネオン、クリプトン、キセノンガス又 はこれらの混合ガスに変えても良いことはもち ろんである。

(発明の効果)

4.図面の簡単な説明

第1 図 ** よび #3 図 は 本 発 明 の #1 実 加 例 を示し、 #1 図 は 数 健 金 体 の 断 面 図 、 #2 図 は #

循環させるポンプ 3 5 および純水の包度を開整 する水包コントローラ 3 6 が設けられている。

なお、本発明において、被菌すべき流体は上水に限らず、下水等の各種排放であっても良く、 かっ液体に限らず空気等の気体でも良い。

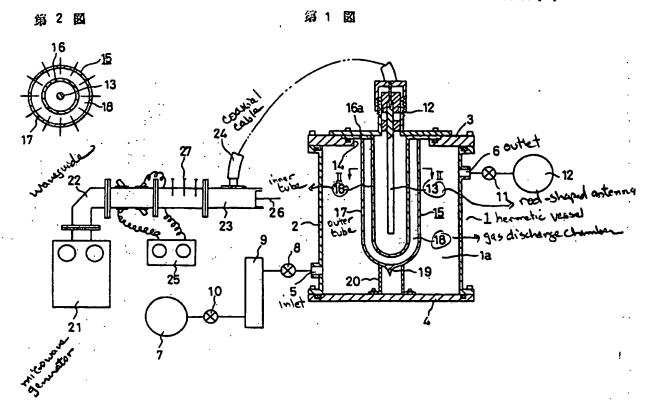
さらに流体処理は、放曹処理に限らず、他の 光化学反応を行なわせるものであっても良い。

また、気体放電室内に導入する放電媒体も水銀に限らず、処理の種類や対象に応じて、例え

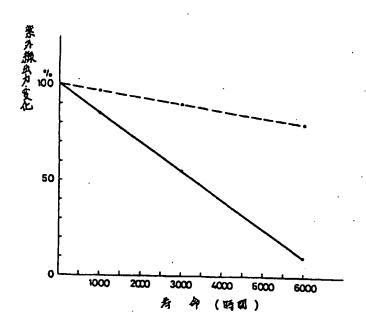
1 図中 I - I 旅に沿う断面図、第3図は特性図、 第4図は本発明の第2実施例を示す断面図である。

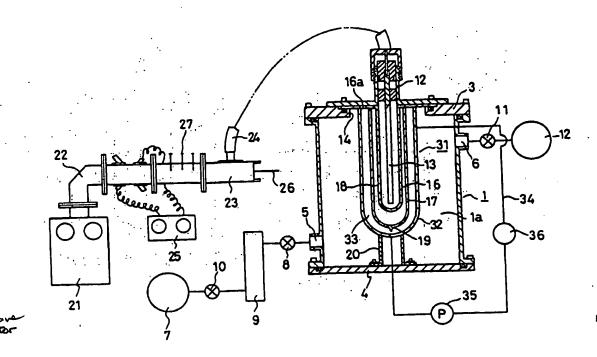
1…密閉容器、1 2…液体処理室、1 2…丁 ンテナ、1 5 。 2 1…気管容器、1 2 …気体放 恒宜、2 1…マイクロ波発生薬(マイクロ波発 生器)。

出願人代理人 弁理士 鈐 江 武 彦



第 3 図





-568-

09 831,449

PTO 06-[4819]

JP61-046290

Japanese Patent

Sho 61-46290

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FLUID TREATMENT APPARATUS

[Ryutai Shori Sochi]
Masaaki Yada and Shigeru Sudo

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Washington, D.C. May 2006

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Document No. : Sho 61-46290

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Inventor : Masaaki Yada and Shigeru Sudo

Applicant : Toshiba Corporation

: C 02 F 1/30, A 61 L 9/18, H 01

J 65/04

Application Date : August 13, 1984

Publication Date : March 6, 1986

Foreign Language Title : Ryutai Shori Sochi

English Title : FLUID TREATMENT APPARATUS

Specification

1. <u>Title of the invention</u>

Fluid Treatment Apparatus

2. Claims

- 1. A fluid treatment apparatus, characterized by the fact that in a fluid treatment apparatus equipped with a microwave generation source, an antenna for launching microwaves generated by the microwave generation source, an airtight gas discharge chamber that is formed around the antenna and sealed with a discharge medium for generating a discharge by receiving the microwaves from the above-mentioned antenna, and a fluid treatment chamber for treating a fluid internally housed by receiving a light generated by the above-mentioned gas discharge, the above-mentioned gas discharge chamber is formed of a magnetically and optically permeable member.
- 2. The fluid treatment apparatus of Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the above-mentioned fluid

¹ Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

treatment chamber is equipped with a liquid inlet and outlet; and a fluid is circulated in the fluid treatment chamber.

3. Detailed explanation of the invention

(Technical field of the invention)

The present invention pertains to a fluid treatment apparatus for applying a treatment such as sterilization to water supply and drainage and fluids such as air.

(Technical background of the invention and its problems)

In general, chlorine is used in the sterilization of the water supply and drainage, however since trihalomethane as a carcinogenic substance has recently been detected in the sterilized water, the review of the sterilizing method is reconsidered. Then, instead of the sterilizing method using the chlorine, a sterilizing method using an ozone has recently been considered.

The ozone sterilizing method is largely divided into the following two kinds. In other words, its first method is a method that passes ozone generated by an ozone generator through water to be sterilized and dissolves the ozone in the water.

On the other hand, in this method, since the solubility of the ozone in water is small, a large amount of ozone is not dissolved but is discharged as it is, so that the sterilization efficiency is lowered. Therefore, in order to effectively dissolve the ozone in water, measures such as lengthening of a/2 pipe of a treatment chamber were required, so that the entire apparatus was made large in scale.

On the other hand, the second method is a method that generates ozone from oxygen in the air by radiating ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 185 nm being generated from a mercury lamp into the air, combines the ozone with the ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 254 nm, and decomposes impurities, especially organic substances in the water by radiating it into water. According to this method, since the ozone and the ultraviolet rays are combined, the decomposition performance of organic substances is very high, and the sterilization efficiency is improved, compared with the above-mentioned first method.

However, in the mercury lamp being a generation source of the ultraviolet rays, it was clarified that the ultraviolet rays output including a wavelength of 185 nm and 254 nm, as shown by a solid line in Figure 3, was lowered to 50% when 3,000 h was lapsed after starting lighting and in particular, the output reduction in a region of a wavelength of 185 nm required for the generation of ozone was distinct.

Therefore, in order to always constantly maintaining the sterilization effect, a periodic mercury lamp exchange is required, and there is a problem in terms of maintenance.

Furthermore, in the mercury lamp, in order to increase the ultraviolet ray output, since the valve diameter and the distance between electrodes must be adopted long, the power supply system including a stabilizer is made large as much, not to mention the lamp itself. Therefore, the development of a new light source has been required instead of the mercury lamp.

(Purpose of the invention)

The present invention considers this situation, and its purpose is to provide a fluid treatment apparatus that can apply various kinds of fluid treatments starting with the sterilization with good efficiency, has a long lifetime, compared with a conventional mercury lamp, and is effective in terms of maintenance.

(Outline of the invention)

In other words, in order to achieve the above-mentioned purpose, the fluid treatment apparatus of the present invention is characterized by the fact that in the fluid treatment apparatus equipped with a microwave generation source, an antenna for launching microwaves generated by the microwave generation source, an airtight gas discharge chamber that is

formed around the antenna and sealed with a discharge medium for generating a discharge by receiving the microwaves from the above-mentioned antenna, and a fluid treatment chamber for treating a fluid internally housed by receiving a light generated by the above-mentioned gas discharge, the above-mentioned gas discharge chamber is formed of a magnetically and optically permeable member.

(Application examples of the invention)

Next, a first application example of the present invention is explained based on Figures 1 and 2.

The first application example shows the apparatus for applying a water supply sterilization treatment. 1 is a sealed container for forming a fluid treatment chamber 1a. The sealed container 1 consists of a hollow cylindrical body 2 and 1id members 3 and 4 for liquid-tightly sealing the upper end and lower end opening parts of the body 2. An inlet 5 is installed at the lower part of the side surface of the body 2, and an outlet 6 is installed at the upper part of the side surface opposite to the inlet 5. A water supply source 7 for supplying water as a fluid is connected to the inlet 5, and opening and closing valve 8, flow controller 9, and opening and closing valve 10 in order are installed between the inlet 5 and the water supply source 7. Also, a drainage mechanism 12 is

connected via an opening and closing valve 11 to the abovementioned outlet 6. Water is supplied from the lower end into
the fluid treatment chamber 1a of the sealed container 1 and
drawn out of the upper end, and the water is circulated form the
lower side toward the upper side.

On the other hand, at the center of the lid member 3 positioning at the above-mentioned upper side, a rod-shaped antenna 12 is supported via a connector 12, and the antenna 12 is penetrated through a through hole 16 opened in the lid member 3, and coaxially introduced into the above-mentioned fluid treatment chamber 1a. Also, a hollow cylindrical airtight container 15 is airtightly mounted at the opening part of the through hole 15. The airtight container 15 of this application example is a double pipe structure consisting of an inner pipe 16 made of a quartz glass and an outer pipe 17 made of a synthetic quartz glass coaxially positioning at the outside of the inner pipe 16. A flange 16a installed at the upper end opening part of the inner pipe 16 is airtightly supported to the above-mentioned lid member 3, and the upper end opening part of the outer pipe 17 is airtightly joined with the lower surface of the flange 16a. Then, the lower ends of these inner pipe 16 and outer pipe 17 are sealed, and the antenna 13 is coaxially inserted into the inner pipe 16, so that the periphery of the

antenna 13 and the inside of the fluid treatment chamber 1a are partitioned. Also, an airtight gas discharge chamber 18 for coaxially covering the outer periphery of the antenna 13 is formed between these inner pipe 16 and outer pipe 17, and after the inside of the gas discharge chamber 18 is exhausted through an exhaust pipe 19 installed on the lower end surface of the outer pipe 17, mercury as a discharge medium and an argon gas as a starting gas are sealed at a prescribed amount in it.

Also, 20 in Figure 1 is a support for supporting the lower end surface of the outer pipe 17.

On the other hand, microwaves are supplied to the abovementioned antenna 13 from a magnetron in a microwave generator
21, and the microwaves are transmitted to the antenna 13 via a
coaxial cable 24 from a coaxial cable converter 23. Then, the
output of the microwaves being transmitted in a waveguide 22 is
always monitored by a power meter 25, and a plunger 26 and a
three-stub tuner 27 for suppressing reflected waves of the
microwaves to the minimum and transmitting the microwaves with
good efficiency to the antenna 13 are installed at the terminal
of the coaxial cable converter 23. Therefore, if microwaves are
launched into the gas discharge chamber 18 through the antenna
13 by operating the microwave generator 21, a discharge is
generated in the mercury and the argon gas in the gas discharge

chamber 18, and ultraviolet rays in a region with a wavelength of 254 nm, for instance, are radiated.

Next, the operation of the above-mentioned constitution is explained. In other words, the opening and closing valves 8 and 10 are opened, and water to be sterilized is supplied into the fluid treatment chamber 1a from the water supply source 7. At that time, the amount of water flow is controlled to 100 L/min by a flow controller.

In this state, if microwaves are launched into the gas discharge chamber 18 by operating the microwave generator 21, an electromagnetic field is radially formed as shown in Figure 2 at the periphery of the antenna 13, so that a uniform discharge is started along the peripheral direction at the periphery of the inner pipe 16. Then, ultraviolet rays with a prescribed wavelength with a prescribed wavelength excited in the gas discharge chamber 18 by the discharge are passed through the outer pipe 17 and radiated into the water in the fluid treatment chamber 1a from the inside of the sealed container 1, and organic substances being included in the water are decomposed, so that a prescribed sterilization treatment is realized.

According to the first application example of the present invention, since the periphery of the antenna 13 and the inside

of the gas discharge chamber 18 are partitioned by the airtight container 15, the antenna 13 is not directly exposed to the discharge space inside, so that the antenna 13 is not sputtered. In addition, since an electrode such as conventional mercury lamp does not exist in the gas discharge chamber 1a, there is no electrode degradation, so that the above-mentioned sputtering disappears. At the same time, as shown by a broken line in Figure 2, when about 3,000 h is lapsed after starting lighting, the output decrease rate of the ultraviolet rays is very slight, compared with the conventional mercury lamp of about 90%. Therefore, since the lifetime of the light source is long and the exchange over a short term is not required, the maintenance is effective.

Furthermore, since the gas discharge chamber 18 is dipped into water to be sterilized and the antenna 13 being an energy source of the discharge is inserted into the gas discharge chamber 18, a uniform discharge is generated in the peripheral direction at the periphery of the gas discharge chamber 18, that is, the airtight container 15, and the loss due to the leakage of the microwaves is reduced. In addition, since the discharge is generated over the entire length in the axial direction of the antenna 13, the discharge area in the water can be sufficiently long, so that the discharge in the above-mentioned

water is made uniform concentrically in the peripheral direction and the water supplied to the fluid treatment chamber la can be evenly sterilized without irregularity. Then, in this case, if the water is circulated in the sealed container 1, the sterilization treatment using the ultraviolet rays can be continuously carried out.

Also, according to the structure of this apparatus, since the antenna 13 and the airtight container 15 having a coaxial /4 shape may be inserted into the sealed container 1, the entire apparatus is relatively compacted.

Also, the present invention is not limited to the abovementioned first application example, and Figure 4 shows a second
application example of the present invention. However, in the
second application example, the same symbols are given to the
same constitutional parts as those of the above-mentioned first
application example, and their explanation is omitted.

In other words, since the airtight container 21 has a triple pipe structure, the outer periphery of the outer pipe 17 is covered with an outermost pipe 32 made of a synthetic quartz glass. The lower end of the outermost pipe 32 is sealed, and the upper end opening part is liquid-tightly joined with the lower surface of the flange 16a of the inner pipe 16. A liquid housing chamber 33 for covering the periphery of the gas

and outer pipe 17. Pure water is filled in the liquid housing chamber 33, and the upper part and the lower part of the liquid housing chamber 33 are connected by a circulation passage 34.

In the circulation passage 34, a pump 35 for circulating the above-mentioned pure water and a water temperature controller 36 for adjusting the temperature of the pure water are installed.

According to the second application example with this constitution, the temperature of the pure water is appropriate set. In other words, in case ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 254 nm are mainly used, the water temperature is set to 45°C, and in case ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 185 nm are mainly used, the water temperature is set to 60-70°C. Thus, the atmosphere temperature in the gas discharge chamber 18 can be adjusted to a temperature at which the energy conversion efficiency of the ultraviolet rays by the mercury is maximum. Therefore, the ultraviolet rays with a desired wavelength region can be stably generated with good efficiency, so that the sterilization treatment can be carried out with better efficiency.

Also, in the present invention, the fluid to be sterilized is not limited to the water but may be various kinds of

discharge liquids such as sewage, and the fluid is not limited to liquids but may also be gases such as air.

Furthermore, the fluid treatment is not limited to the sterilization treatment but may also be other photochemical reactions.

Also, needless to say, the discharge medium being introduced into the gas discharge chamber is not limited to the mercury but may also be changed to hydrogen, neon, krypton, xenon gases, or these mixed gases in accordance with the kinds of treatments and objects.

(Effects of the invention)

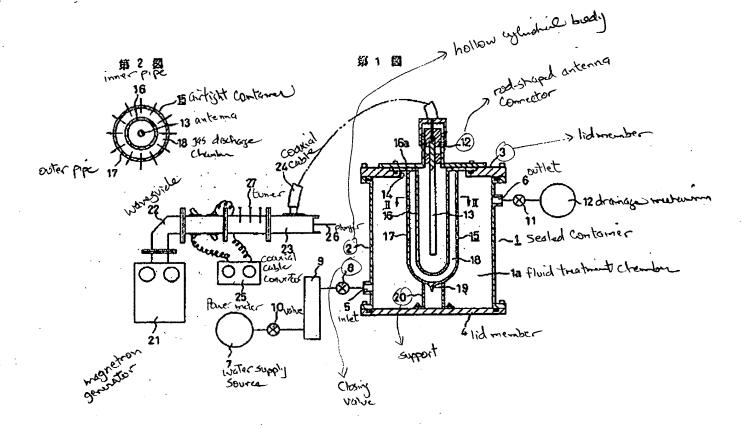
According to the present invention mentioned above in detail, since an electrode such as conventional mercury lamp does not exist in the gas discharge chamber, there is no electrode degradation, so that the decease rate of the optical output is very slight, compared with the mercury lamp, and the lifetime is long. Thereby, the exchange over a short term is not required, and the maintenance is effective. Furthermore, since a concentrically uniform discharge is generated in the peripheral direction at the periphery of the airtight container dipped into a fluid to be treated and the discharge is generated over the entire length in the axial direction of the antenna, the discharge area in the fluid can be sufficiently long, so

that the fluid supplied into the fluid treatment chamber can be evenly treated with good efficiency without irregularity.

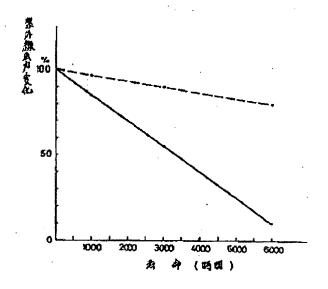
4. Brief description of the figures

Figures 1-3 show a first application example of the present invention. Figure 1 is a cross section showing the entire apparatus, Figure 2 is a cross section along II-II line of Figure 1, and Figure 3 is a characteristic diagram. Figure 4 is a cross section showing a second application example of the present invention.

- 1 Sealed container
- 12 Fluid treatment chamber
- 13 Antenna
- 15, 21 Airtight containers
- 18 Gas discharge chamber
- 21 Microwave generating source (microwave generator)



第 3 図



13= anterned 16= inner Pipe 17= Outer pipe 18= airtight gas discharge chamber

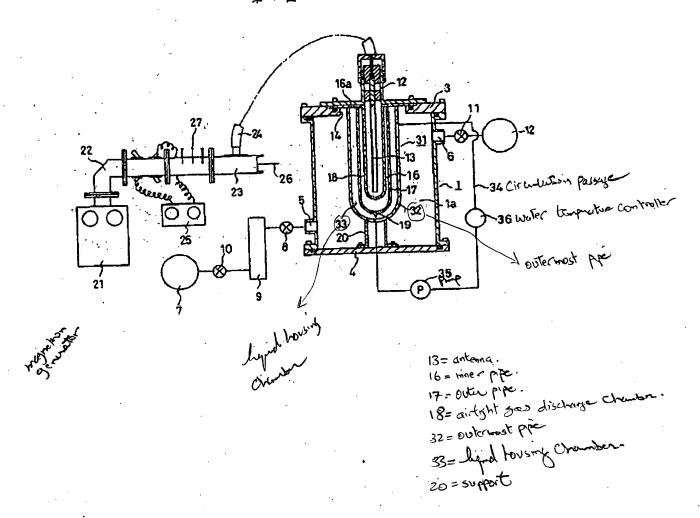


Figure 3:

- 1. Ultraviolet ray output change
- 2. Lifetime (h)

UV lamp = 13, 16, 17, 18.